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BREWERY'S
DEFENCEBeer Makers Say
They Do Not
Fear.SAY THEIR RIGHTS
ARE ESTABLISHEDWill Make a Hard Fight Before
They Will Give Up Their
Business.

WHILE the temperance people are busily engaged in drawing up the lines for their battle against the Honolulu brewery, there is in the ranks of the brewery people no feeling of danger, but instead one of confidence. Whatever the result, the fight will be a hard one and the brewery people have their battle ground chosen.

The fight will be upon the interpretation of the law of 1897, which granted the right to license a brewery. In the law occurs the clause "for a term of fifteen years." It is upon this that the Anti-Saloon League depends for its victory, but that point is the very one which gives to the brewery folk their confidence in the outcome of the struggle when it comes. The reading which they have and which makes them sure of success, is that there shall be a license for fifteen years under that law, if the builders of the brewery ask for it. This, it is contended, was meant by the man who drew the bill, as a member of the Legislature, to protect the brewery, as, if it held a license for fifteen years, there could be no interference with vested rights by any authority.

The next clause prescribes the amount of license which shall be paid for each year that the license shall be issued, and it is under that clause that the brewery today has its license which grants it certain rights for one year. The contention of the men interested in the brewery is that they have the right to take out a fifteen years' license if they wish, for the law simply gave the Minister the privilege of issuing the license for that period, or for one year if the licensee preferred, and so they claim there is no ground for the fight against them. Manager Hocking of the brewery said yesterday afternoon:

"It is very hard for me to discover just what the enemies of the brewery are after. They cannot hope to close the brewery within sixty days, that would be good fighting time, and within that time the license of the Primo saloons will expire, and according to the decree of Judge Estee they may not be renewed. The fight then becomes one simply against the local institution, for the foreign beers will be imported and they cannot stop them or their sale either."

"In effect it becomes a matter like sending around of a petition asking for the closing of such firms as Hackfeld & Company, Peacock & Company, or Schaefer & Company. Those firms import liquors and sell them. Some of the firms have saloons at which there is liquor retailed. The brewery does not do that, for it does not own a single saloon or the license for one of the saloons. The law will close more than a score of Primo saloons in its course, within two months, and after that time the brewery will have to struggle for any share of the business of the city and islands. There will be no gain for temperance by the closing of the brewery, for the beer will be imported from the mainland and sold in the saloons against which no such fight is being made. These will not be interfered with according to the outlook, so that you see the fight gets down to one against us pure and simple."

"I was not surprised to see the names of the Rev. Mr. Westervelt, the Rev. Mr. Rice and Mr. Richards as making the fight against us, for they are of course doing what their people expect of them, but I was very much surprised to see the name of Mr. Bowen, for he is a business man who should be able to see the inconsistency of such a struggle against us. It seems rather queer to find the Anti-Saloon League fighting hand in glove with the sellers of hard liquors, and saloons which are the center of town and from which the greater amount of whisky is sold. Yet that is the very condition as it now stands. If the brewery can be closed the profits will go outside the Territory and to the owners of saloons who import beer from the mainland."

"We maintain and have the evidence of the police department to prove it for us that there is very much less

SMOKING ON THE TRAM

HAWAIIAN
VOLCANOES
Not Affected by a
Disturbance
Elsewhere.

While all the signs are for seismic disturbances here, those who have studied the situation, not only recently but for many years, cannot see how there may be any connection between the outbreak in the West Indies and the volcanoes here, and consequently are not inclined to the opinion that there will be an outbreak of Kilauea, or if it does come that it will be due in any way to the St. Pierre disaster. In other words, Pelee will not stir up Pele.

Dr. Sereno Bishop said last evening that in his opinion there was no possible connection between the volcanoes of the earth, in that there was no record of the tracing of activity in one point to a similar or related outbreak elsewhere. Of course, he said, where there are many volcanoes in one chain of mountains the activity of one may have the effect of producing activity in another. A most curious instance of the relation of two volcanoes which are in contiguity was shown when Mauna Loa was in eruption while Kilauea was active. As soon as the flow began in the first named volcano there was a fall in the lava in the second. This was recorded by the then keeper of the Volcano House, who saw his prosperity fading away. The fall was very small, however, and did not last long, but it served to show the relation between the two mountains. These volcanoes are only twenty-five miles apart.

The only instance where there might be said to be connection between phenomena recorded here, was when there was in the Caroline Islands a great hurricane. The area of the storm may have reached these islands, for there was a period when the barometer was very low. The result was that there was a distinct effect noticed upon Kilauea. The fact that the barometer was so low that the pressure upon the earth's surface was so slight as compared with previous times, may have had this effect, in the opinion of Dr. Bishop.

Professor Curtis J. Lyons believes there are many causes which might operate just now toward volcanic action, though the exact effect of the phenomena is not known. Professor Lyons has previously called attention to the prevalence of volcanic action during the periods of the less sun spots, but this is one which covers something like two years during the sun spot period of eleven years. Then again the present is a peculiar period, when the planets are in closer relation than usual with the earth. Whether or not these peculiarities may have any effect upon the surface of the earth is something which science is not as yet perfectly familiar.

Professor Lyons, commenting upon the fact that there is attributed to the periods of full moon more earthquakes than at other times, said that the effect of the moon and sun upon the seas, causing the high tides, might as well account for seismic action, since through the combined action there is upon the surface of the earth a stress laid by the attractive forces. While all these conditions which scientifically might be supposed to account for the activity of volcanoes are in existence there are here no great signs of an outbreak.

WANT TO HAVE HAWAIIANS
GIVEN PLACES IN NAVYProposed That There Be a Recruiting Station
Opened Here for the Shipping
of Men.

PRELIMINARY steps are being taken for the securing from the Navy Department of the privilege of enlisting Hawaiians for service in the Navy at this port. The prospects are that if the letters which are going forward to the Navy Department are given due weight, the Iroquois will be designated as a temporary receiving ship, and will be allowed to keep about a dozen men ready for draft into the forces of any passing vessel or for sending forward to the training station at Yerba Buena, in San Francisco Bay. The proposal is one which has grown out of the success achieved by the enlistment of Hawaiians upon the local vessels.

Admiral Merry, without doubt, will be asked to report upon the advisability of the following such a course and it is understood that he will favor it. Since the crew of the Iroquois has been augmented by the enlistment of Hawaiian youths, the commander of the station ship, Lieutenant Rodman, has been making most flattering recommendations of the native youth as sailors, and his help may be counted upon for the furthering of the plan, in case the department desires to add Honolulu to its list of recruiting stations.

The methods which are followed in such cases on the mainland are the designation of the recruiting station and the officer who shall be authorized to enlist men for the service. This would be an easy matter here for with

the station ship, which has accommodations for ten more men, usually its commandant, who is a keen judge of men and most thoroughly equipped for the service, and the constant demands made here for sailors, there seems to be nothing wanting to make the station complete.

The future for men who enlist in the Navy seems to be very bright at this time. There are many places where the new man may hope to find himself in line for promotion. The Hawaiians who have up to this time gone into the Navy have proved to be first class men and all are in line for promotion. The steps to warrants are rapid and there are so many special fields which offer opportunities to young men, that the career is at once inviting and promising. The trades places, as carpenters and sailmakers, the special duty places as boatswain mates and gunners' mates all are open for the young men who show great aptitude for the work, and there seems every reason to believe that there would be small delay before the Hawaiian youth, bred to the sea, a good boatman before he began to learn the ship routine, and usually a handy man about the vessel, should not succeed from the first.

Should the Navy Department decide to act upon the suggestions which are being made to it, and authorize the enlistment of men here, there would be many demands upon the receiving ship. Every vessel which has entered the port west or south bound has wanted men, and there have been many efforts made by the captains of ships to secure Hawaiians. Thus the men would find themselves right in the thick of training without service at Goat Island or any of the ships which are primarily for that purpose.

THOUGHT MURDER
HAD BEEN DONEUnknown Chinaman Who Fell
Unconscious Upon Sidewalk,
Died in Hospital.

An unknown Chinaman who dropped suddenly on the sidewalk on King street near Liliha, about 8:30 o'clock last evening, died half an hour later in the Queen's Hospital, Dr. Wood certifying that the man came to his death by hemorrhage.

At the hour mentioned the Chinaman was seen to totter, and then fall prone upon the sidewalk. Police Officer Devauchelle, who was in the vicinity, went to his assistance, and found blood issuing from his mouth. At first the officer thought that foul play was responsible for the man's condition, although there were no signs of violence. He sent in a call for the patrol wagon and the unconscious man was taken to the hospital. He gasped through 15 minutes more of life, without regaining consciousness, a second hemorrhage occurring while the hospital attendants were working over him. The last attack was fatal and life was soon extinct.

The man was apparently about 35 years of age, but there were no means of identifying him, nothing being found in his pockets which led to an inkling of his name, business or residence. Rumors were rife on the streets last evening that another murder had been done, and opera house patrons were much interested in the movements of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who was enjoying the play, when called away by a detective to investigate the case.

P. C. JONES IN
WASHINGTONWhat He Has to Say About
Political Conditions
Here.

The Washington Post of April 30 says:

"I am a P. G." Mr. Peter C. Jones of Honolulu said laughingly to a party of friends last night at the Raleigh Hotel. "You men who are not acquainted with inside history of Hawaii for the last ten years probably do not know what a P. G. is. Well, it is the meanest name that Queen Liliuokalani and her supporters can call anybody, and is applied to all persons who supported the provisional government and prevented the Queen from proclaiming a new constitution and continuing as ruler of the islands."

"For two months I was the minister of finance in Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet. But it wasn't her fault that I was there. She did all she could to prevent me from becoming one of her advisers. January 12, 1893, I left her cabinet, and five days later I became minister of finance under the provisional government, with President Sanford B. Dole at its head."

"It was with many misgivings that I accepted the position under the new government. I was asked to become minister of finance before breakfast the morning of January 17, 1893, and asked for a few hours' time to think the matter over. When I asked my wife what I should do she urged me to accept the offer, and said that she thought it was my duty to take it."

"But do you realize what it means if we fail?" I interposed. "If this new form of government should not stand you would soon be a widow and penniless, for every cent of our property

BLAZE ON
FORT ST.
Dickey & Newcomb's Offices
on Fire.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 12, at the corner of King and Fort streets, and No. 1 chemical engine and hose cart were quickly on the spot.

It was not difficult to locate the blaze for a cloud of ominous looking smoke had gathered over the building of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company and smoke was pouring from the windows of offices situated in the upper story of the building.

The engine turned down Merchant street and entering the lumber-yard of Lewers and Cooke, approached the premises from the rear. While the hose was being laid a dull glare told that the flames were gaining headway, and almost immediately after, the roar of the flames warned the firemen that they had not a moment to lose.

Up the ladders climbed the fire boys, and in a very short time from the arrival of the engine, the smashing in of doors and the breaking of glass heralded the onslaught on the fiery agent of destruction.

The blaze was soon extinguished. A stream of water directed at the heart of the fire did the business and the assembled crowd dispersed with the idea that such a very small fire was hardly worth running to see.

It was not such an insignificant blaze after all, however. Dickey and Newcomb's clerk's and private offices were completely gutted. The clerk's room was the worst burned and everything in it was wrecked by water. The fire swept around the corridor and burned through a door to a small closet. C. W. Dickey's private office, handsomely fitted up several months ago, was ruined, and everything in it, including a number of valuable documents, destroyed by fire or water.

Water from the hose burst through the floors into the directors' room and private offices of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, stripping the plaster from the ceiling in the former room and soaking everything.

The alarm was turned in by A. Berg, manager of the insurance department of Bishop & Co. The fire was discovered by a hackman whose attention was attracted to it by the smoke.

Had the fire occurred during the hours of darkness it might have gained a fatal hold upon the building before being discovered, in which case the adjacent lumber yard would have been in imminent peril of conflagration, as well as the entire block.

"No man in Hawaii is as much respected by the conservative citizens as Gov. Dole. All the opposition to him has been prompted by a lot of carpet-baggers who came to Hawaii lately and are anxious to get into office. The fight made on him was prompted by politics alone."

Mr. Jones has been a resident of Hawaii for forty-five years, and is vice-president of the Bank of Hawaii. He came to Washington with Mr. W. R. Castle, of Honolulu, and several other friends, to attend the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

LEPERS AS
LAWYERSThree Blind Men
and One Woman
Practice.NATHANIEL MAY
BE REMOVEDExperiments With Tuatua to Be
Started at Settlement
Next Monday.

THE removal of Thomas K. Nathaniel, the recently appointed District Magistrate, will probably be the next chapter in the Leper Settlement troubles. Nathaniel has been in all kinds of pillkias since his appointment a few weeks ago and the Board of Health will very likely call for a revocation of his commission within a short time. There is some question as to whether the Governor or the Chief Justice has the power of removal, and the board will first look into that question.

Judge Nathaniel is said to have been having a gay old time, in the exercise of his newly found authority. After the adjournment of the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there was a rather lengthy discussion of the Leper Settlement affairs with Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, which resulted in a promise on the part of the members that the superintendent would be backed in whatever reform he desired to make. McVeigh threw some interesting light upon the ways of justice among the settlement people, and he is not at all a supporter of the new Magistrate.

One of the pranks of Nathaniel is but a parallel of the acts of other Judges in the Territory, though a District Magistrate is not supposed to have the authority which the Molokai Judge has been assuming. Nathaniel has been holding weekly examinations of applicants for admission to practice in his court, and is so strong in breaking even Honolulu records in his zeal to get a representative bar. All his friends are given licenses to practice and the favors are distributed with a lavish hand. In fact, within the past few weeks Nathaniel is said to have given licenses to practice law to three blind men and a one-legged woman. The latter is probably the only woman in the Territory engaged in the active practice of law. The people who do not happen to possess the favor of the new magistrate are strongly opposed to his way of administering justice, and there has been one long and continued complaint against him.

The new magistrate is said also to be a mischief maker and instrumental in stirring up trouble, rather than a peacemaker. He is said to lack tact and to aid in arousing dissensions among the lepers, in order to make business for his court. Two trials have been held at the settlement recently since Nathaniel's elevation to the bench and his decisions did not meet with much favor. Superintendent McVeigh has promised the Attorney General and the Board of Health that he would forward to them the record of these two trials, in order that they might judge of his judicial capacity.

There is also said to be objection to Waiamau, who is superintendent of police and also agent of the Board of Health, acting as prosecuting officer. McVeigh reports that the lepers consider that the board itself authorities all criminal prosecutions. The lepers are said to be bitter against Waiamau, and the superintendent is of the opinion that the board should act in this matter also.

Another reform suggested by McVeigh in the informal discussion yesterday was the removal of the kokuas now at the settlement, who were allowed to go to Molokai originally to attend the deathbed of some dying relative. These are now about thirty kokuas there who have no connection with the lepers, and it would be not only better but in the interests of economy to have them removed.

Superintendent McVeigh stated to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that experiments will begin Monday with tuatua. He said that the plant does not appear to thrive at the settlement, but that he has enough on hand to begin experiments upon half a dozen patients. The tuatua is now being grown at three or four places in Honolulu, and Mr. McVeigh believes that he will soon have enough of the plant to furnish medicine for all the lepers.

The lepers are in better spirits now than they have been for years. Besides having organized a baseball league, which has regular games, a racing meet and fair is being arranged for June 11. Superintendent McVeigh intends to ask the people of Honolulu to contribute towards the success of the affair by donating the sum of \$100 to be used in prizes. There will be horse races, pie-eating contests, foot races and various athletic events.

(Continued on page 1)